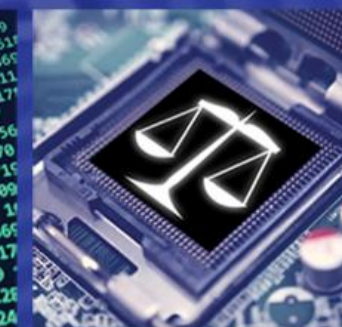
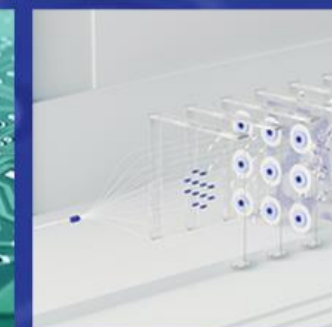
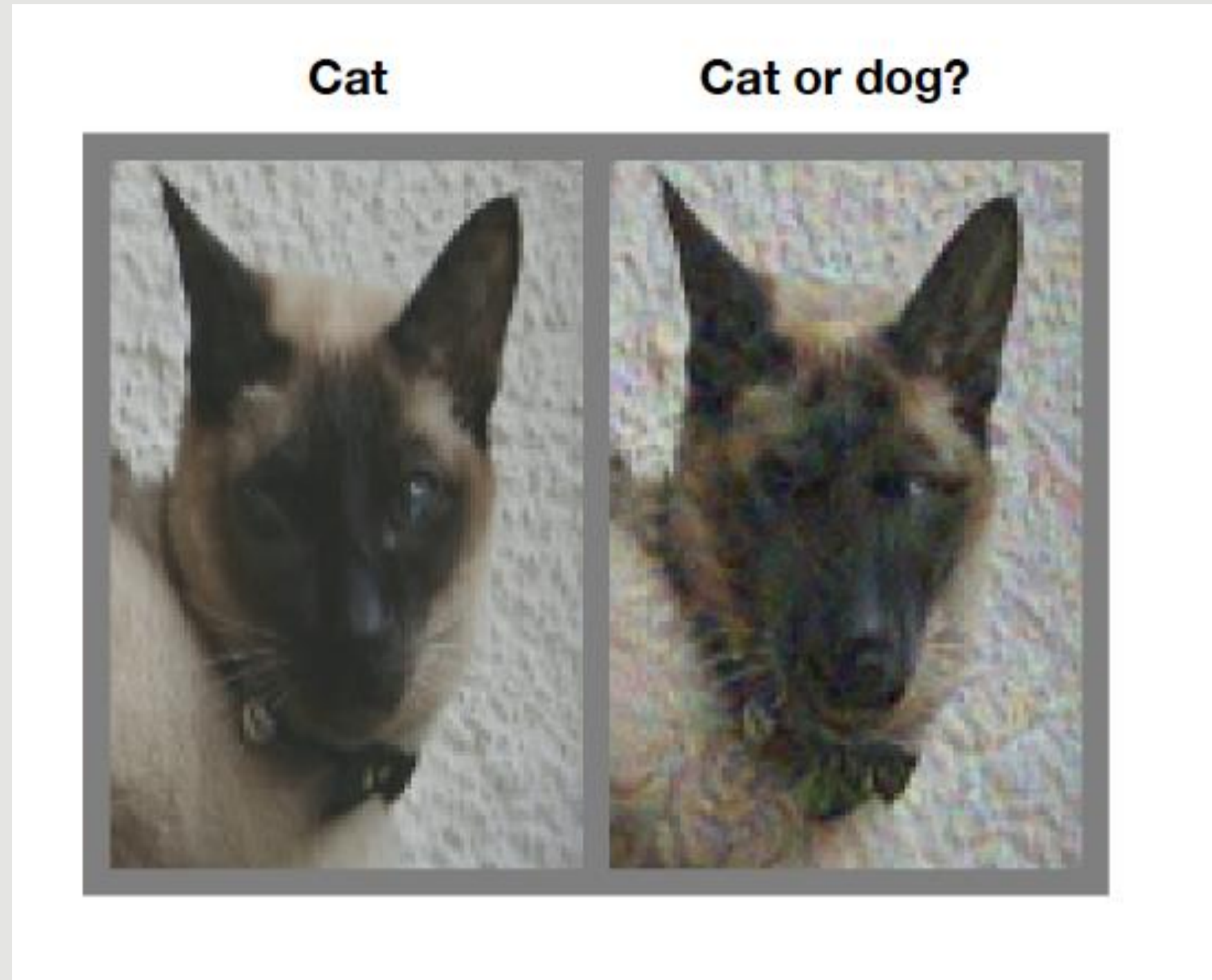


<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/tpOg87AQvbo>





## WIELOMIAN TAYLORA

**Twierdzenie Taylora:** Dla funkcji  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $n$ -razy różniczkowalnej ( $n \geq 1$ ) w punkcie  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ , istnieje funkcja  $h_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , że

$$f(x) = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k}_{\text{wielomian-aproksymacja } f(x)} + \underbrace{h_n(x)(x - x_0)^n}_{\text{reszta}}$$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(1)}(x_0)}{1!} (x - x_0)^1 + \frac{f^{(2)}(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + \dots$$

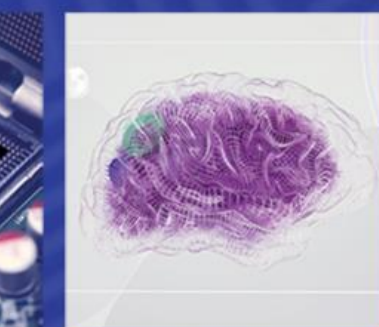
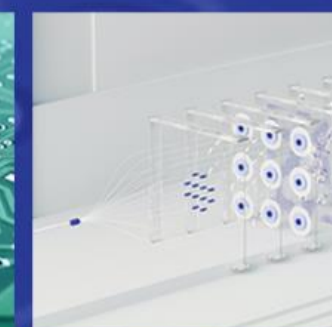
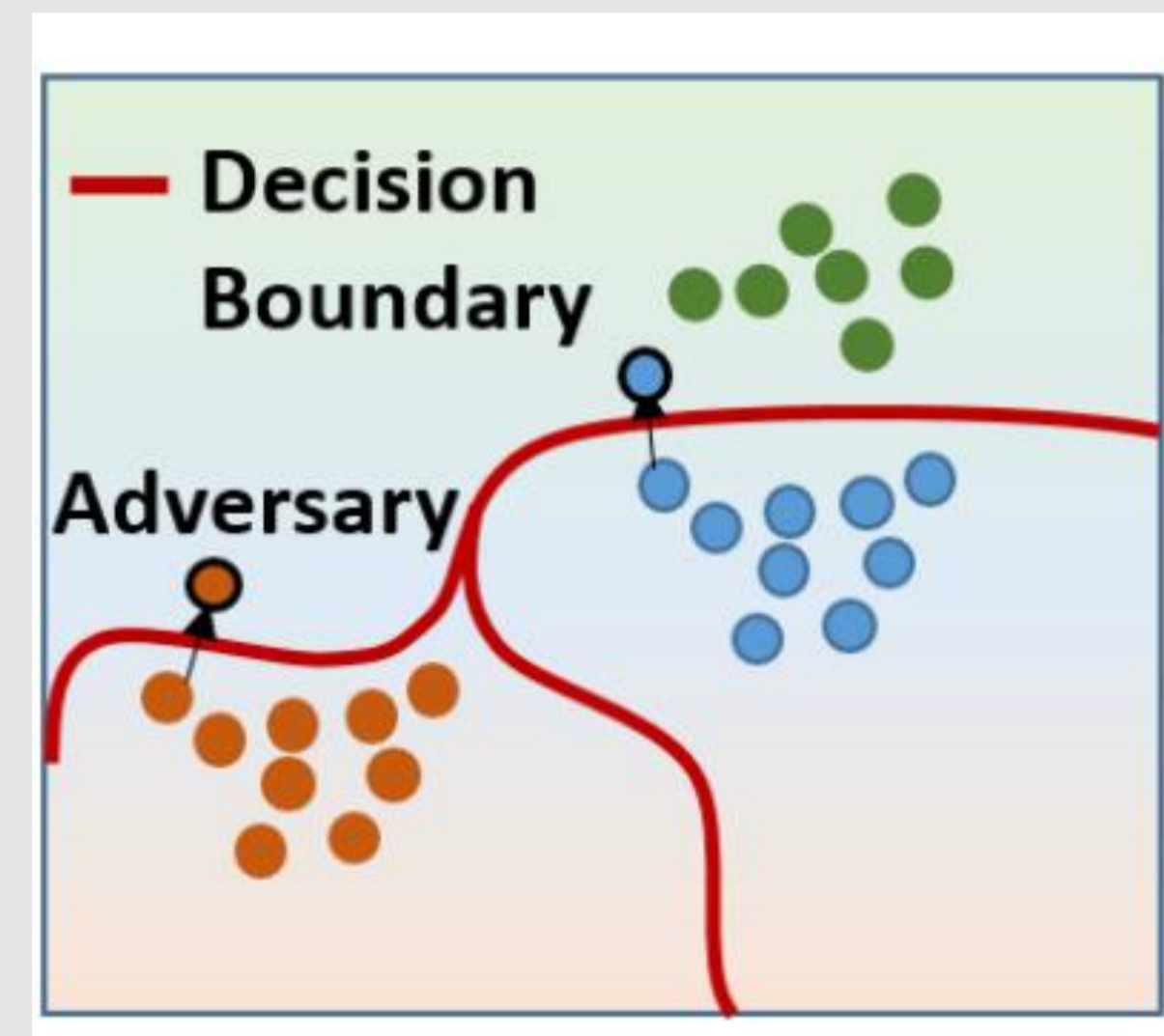
$$\dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n + h_n(x)(x - x_0)^n$$

oraz

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} h_n(x) = 0$$

Przez  $f^{(k)}(x)$  oznaczamy pochodną rzędu  $k$  funkcji  $f(x)$ .

Twierdzenie Taylora nosi nazwę od angielskiego matematyka **Brooka Taylora**, który opracował je w 1712 roku. Samą własność wcześniej odkrył **James Gregory** – dokonał tego w 1671 roku.



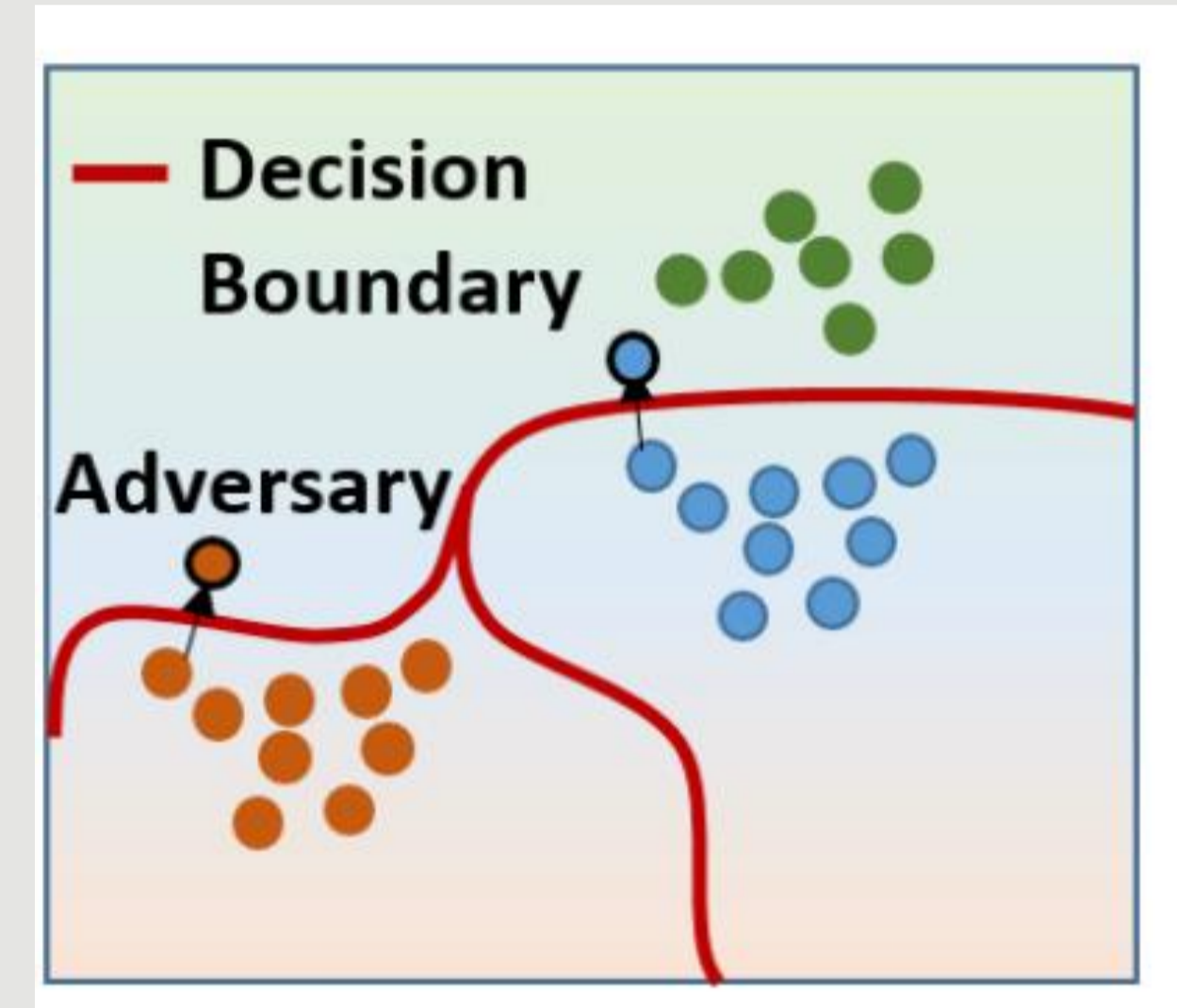
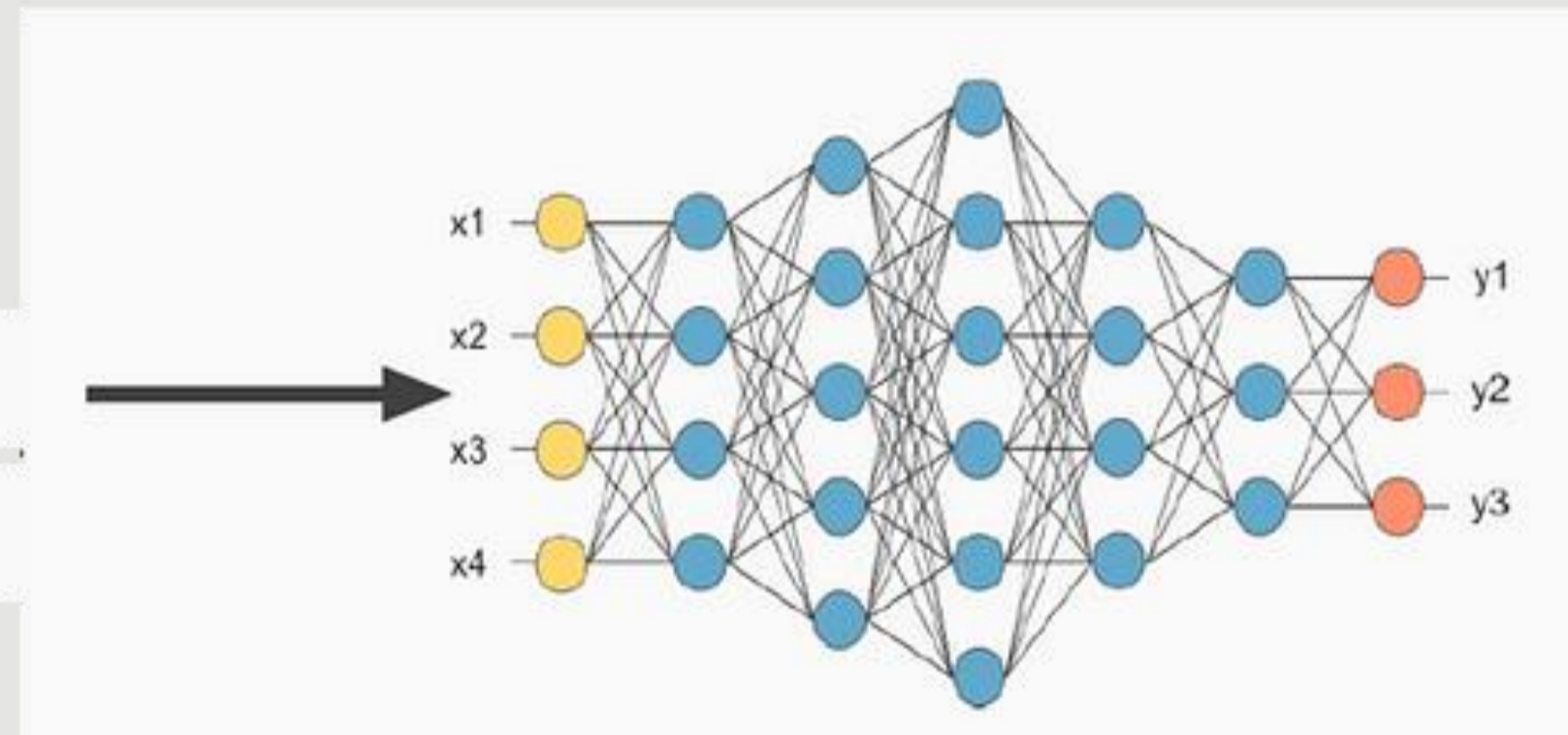
Train a model that performs the same as the black box

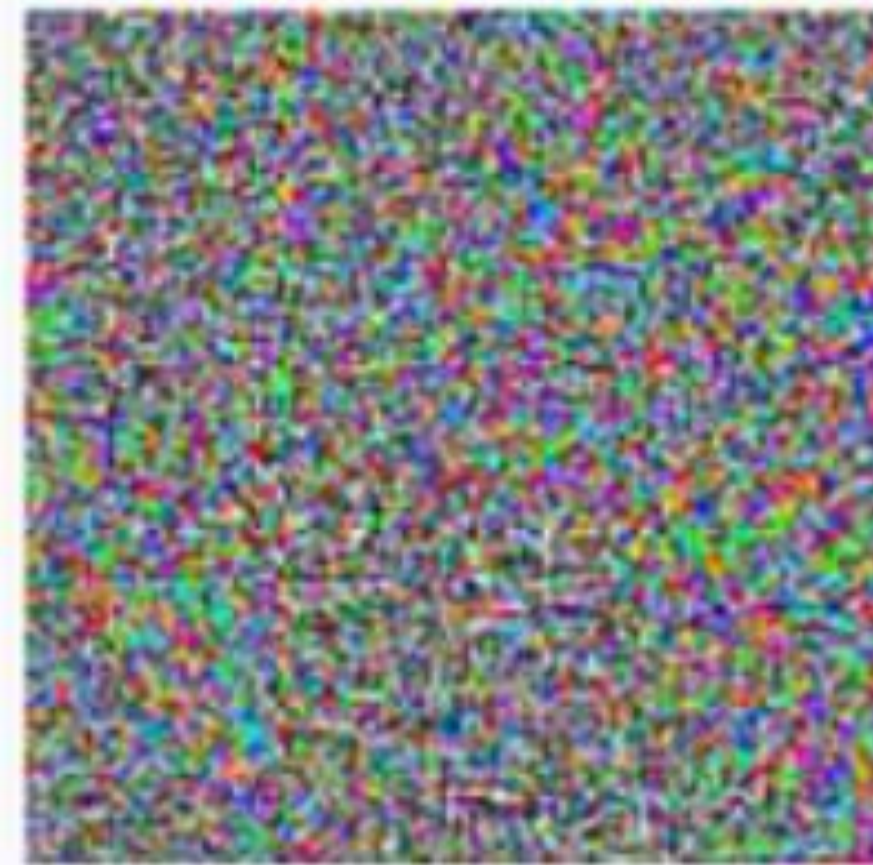


Panda

Gibbon

Ostrich

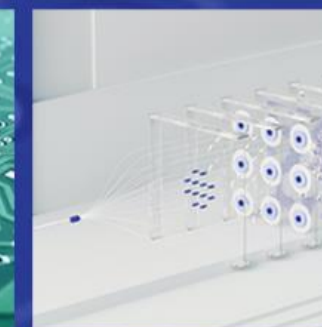


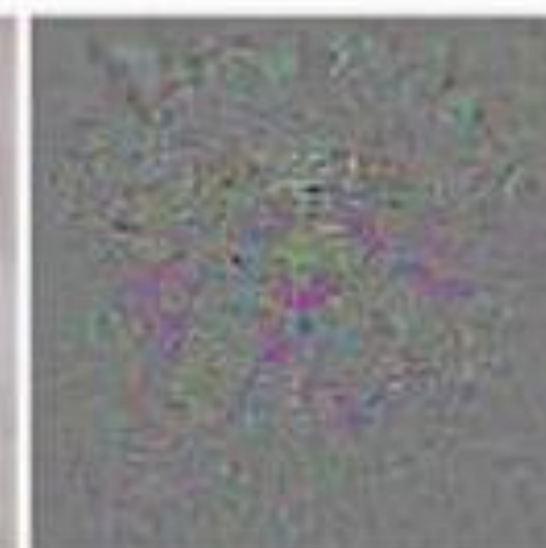
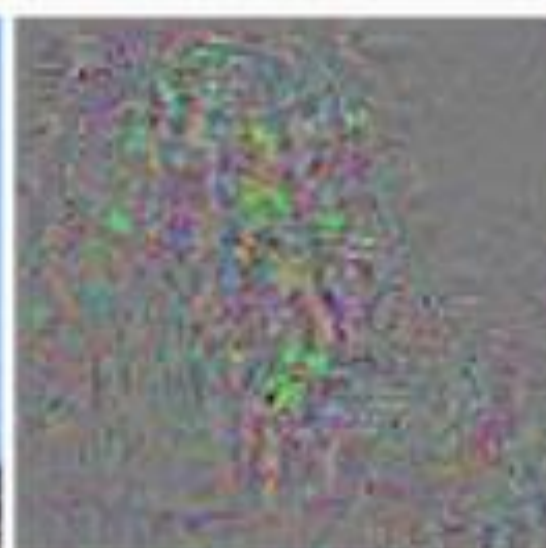
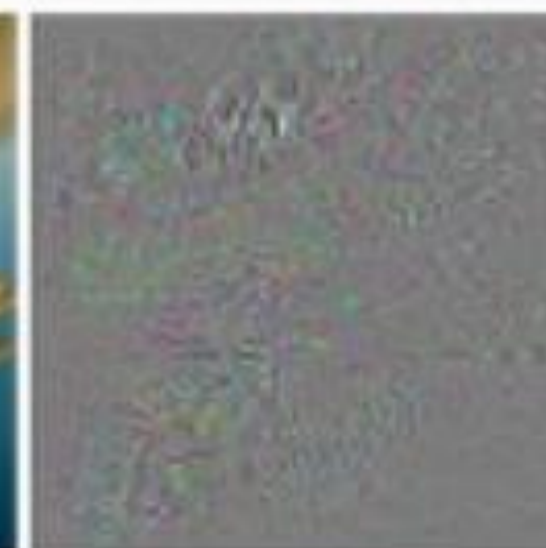
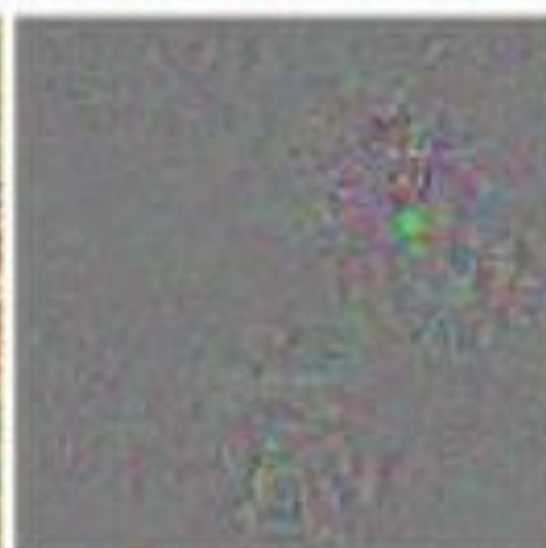
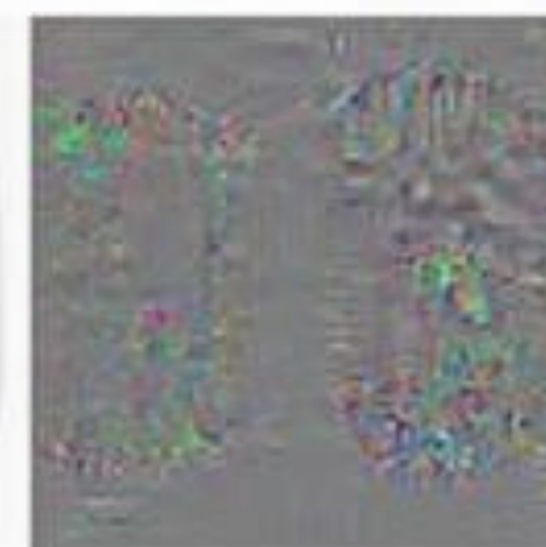
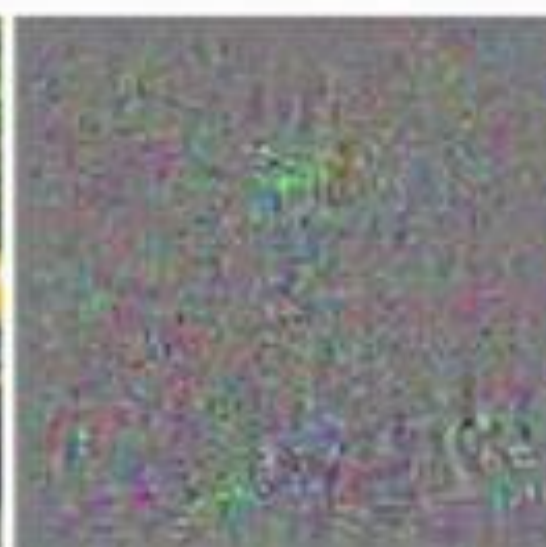
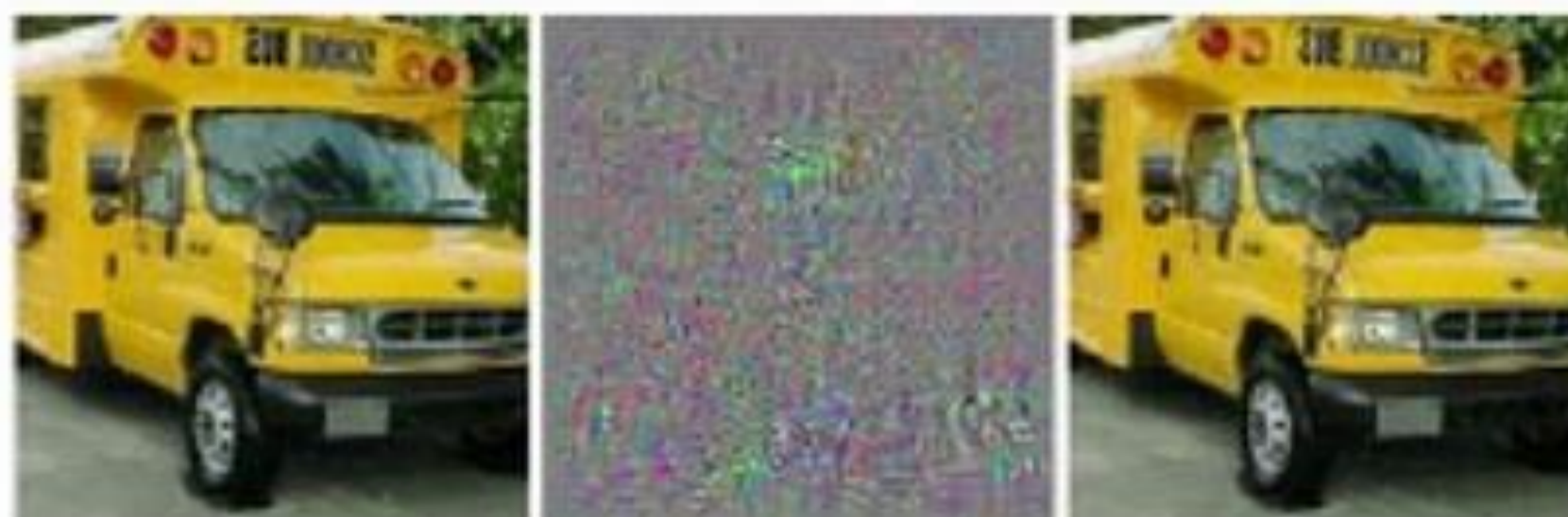


**“Panda”**  
**57.7%**

**Strategic  
Noise**

**“Gibbon”**  
**99.3%**





correct

+distort

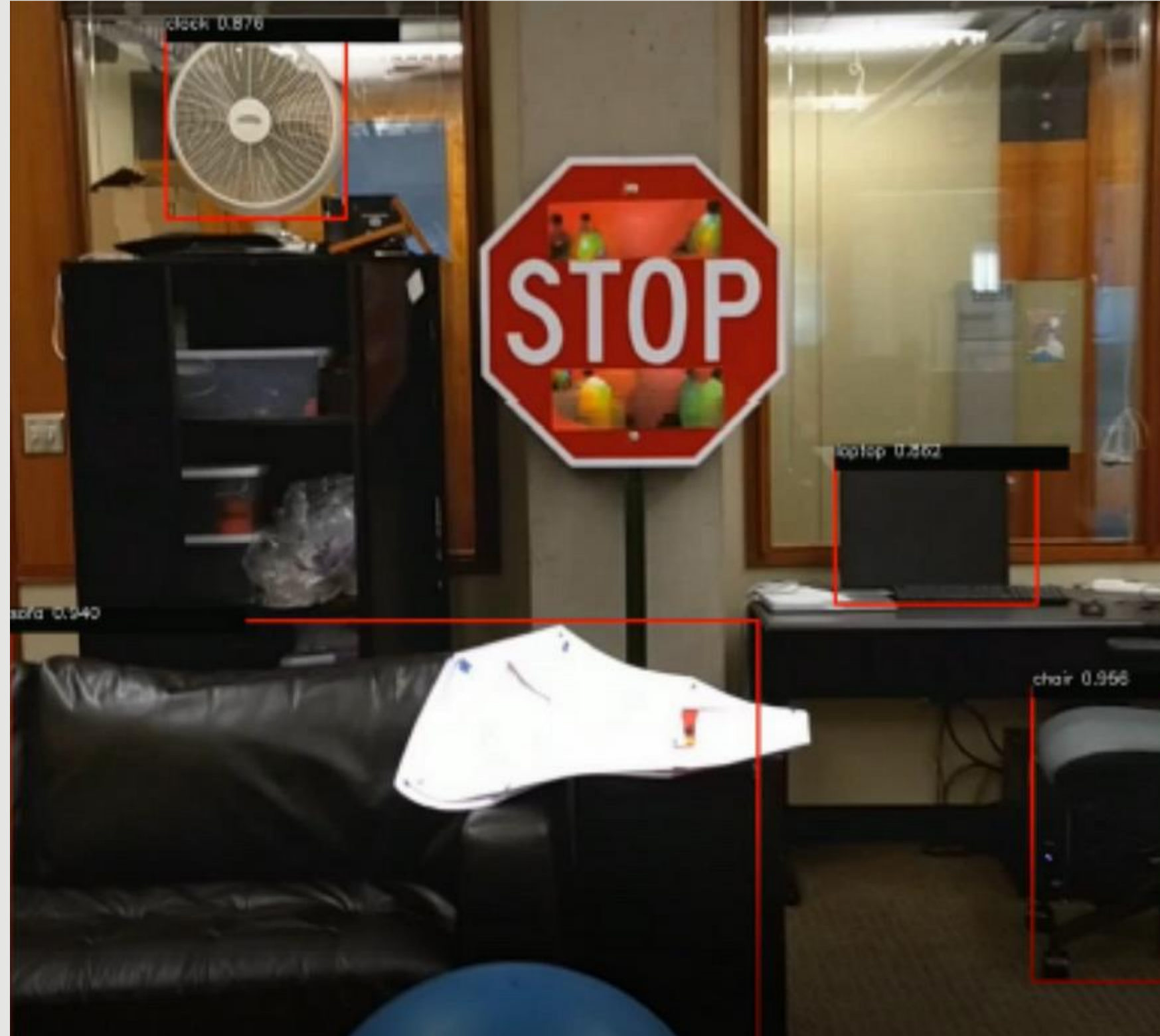
ostrich

correct

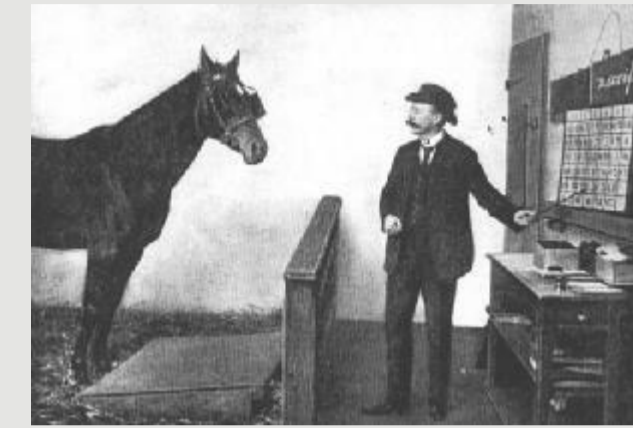
+distort

ostrich





## Jak zabezpieczyć – testy pentracyjne



Rekomendacje:  
Aktywne przeciwdziałanie

Unikanie „over fitting”

